

## Enhancement of optical code division multiple access system based on 2D ZCC/MD spectral/spatial code

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### Article Info

#### Article history:

Received Aug 27, 2018

Revised Oct 26, 2018

Accepted Jan 29, 2019

#### Keywords:

Bit error rate

Lower power

Multi diagonal

Optical code division multiple access

Zero cross correlation

### ABSTRACT

The combination of 1D zero cross correlation (ZCC) and 1D Multi Diagonal (MD) results a new two dimensional hybrid called 2D ZCC/MD code for spectral/spatial OCDMA system. The proposed code aims to enhance the functional qualities of Optical Code Division Multiple Access (OCDMA) and to overcome the limitations of one dimensional codes. In this paper, 2D ZCC/MD is evaluated at data rate; 622Mbps. A comparison of the proposed 2D ZCC/MD code to 1D Random Diagonal (RD) and 1D Modified Double Weight (MDW) highlight that 2D ZCC/MD can support a large number of active users even at the higher user bit rate. Furthermore, in term of effective power 2D ZCC/MD can achieve lower effective power.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The most popular multiple access technique nowadays is the OCDMA [1], [2], [3]. The introduction of Optical CDMA (OCDMA) brought fascination to researchers as it displayed the potential for betterment of spectral efficiency, improvement of information security, and flexibility of bandwidth [4]. The OCDMA technique enables many subscribers to share the optical network at the same time and asynchronously by allocating a specific code to reach subscriber. OCDMA is multiplexing technique, where the information bit stream of every client is optically encoded, based on a unique assigned code sequence for every client to be transmitted through optical fiber system asynchronously. A title of article should be the fewest possible words that accurately describe the content of the paper. Omit all waste words such as "A study of...", "Investigations of...", "Implementation of...", "Observations on...", "Effect of...", "Analysis of...", "Design of..." etc. Indexing and abstracting services depend on the accuracy of the title, extracting from it keywords useful in cross-referencing and computer searching. An improperly titled paper may never reach the audience for which it was intended, so be specific.

OCDMA system is able to run in one-dimensional (1-D), various schemes have been proposed for one-dimensional incoherent OCDMA are Time Spreading (TS) and Spectral Amplitude Coding (SAC-OCDMA), where the codes are implemented in the time or frequency domains, respectively [5]. In order to reduce influence of the MAI effect, the Spectral Amplitude Coding (SAC) method has been proposed, which utilizes codes with fixed in-phase cross-correlation,  $\lambda_c$  [6]. A large number of codes were proposed for SAC-OCDMA system such as Modified Quadratic Congruence code (MQC) [7], [8], Modified Double Weight code (MDW) [9], [10], [11], M-sequence code [12], [13] and ZCC [14], [15], flexible Cross Correlation (FCC) [16] to reduce the MAI's influence from the system. Some weaknesses have been

highlighted by previous studies of 1D codes- for instance, lengthy codes and the increasing of MAI in the system [17]. Wide bandwidth sources are required to accommodate more subscribers in the network that reduce the spectral efficiency [18].

To overcome the limitations of 1D codes, 2D codes were proposed via the combination of two resources (time, wavelength, spatial). The 2D code approach uses shorter code length than 1D to increase the number of subscribers in the network by spreading the code in two domains. The 2D approach has the potential to reduce the effects of MAI and PIIN, accommodate many active users at high data rates and increase spectral efficiency. The present work was initiated to introduce the new 2D OCDMA coding system that can enhance the system performance of the OCDMA network. The following section, will be described the code design of 2D ZCC/MD code. Section 3 demonstrates the results and discussion. The conclusion will be the Section 4.

## 2. CODE DESIGN

The combination of 1D ZCC code [14] and 1D MD code [19] is the basis for generating the 2D-ZCC/MD code. Let  $X = \{x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{M-1}\}$ ,  $Y = \{y_0, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{N-1}\}$  With  $k_1, k_2$  code weight of 1D-ZCC code and 1D-MD code weight respectively. Denoted that  $w_1, w_2$  are the code length of 1D-ZCC code and 1D-MD code respectively, thus the code length of  $X$  is  $M = k_1 w_1$  where  $N = k_2 w_2$  is the code length of  $Y$ .  $W = w_1 w_2$  represents the code size of 2D-ZCC/MD.

### 2.1. 1D Zero Cross Correlation

In 2009, Anuar et al [14] and his colleague proposed a new code for SAC-OCDMA systems, called the Zero Cross Correlation (ZCC) code. It is represented as  $(N, w, \lambda_c = 0)$ , whereby, the Hamming weight can be increased for any number larger than one.

The ZCC code design is based on the MDW code family with zero cross correlation function ( $\lambda_c = 0$ ) to eliminate multi access interference and reduce system complexity. However, the ZCC code can be represented by utilizing the  $K \times N$  matrix. To generate the ZCC code, four matrices ( $[A], [B], [C], [D]$ ) must be created to produce the basic ZCC code matrix as in [14]:

$$ZCC_w = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

Where  $[A], [B], [C],$  and  $[D]$  matrices are as follows:

1.  $[A]$  Comprises of  $[1, w(w-1)]$  matrix of zeros.
2.  $[B]$  Consists of  $w$  replication of the matrix  $\sum_{j=1}^w j[0,1]$ .
3.  $[C]$  Comprises of the duplication of the matrix from  $w-1$ .
4.  $[D]$  Comprises of the diagonal pattern of  $[m \times n]$  with exchange column of zeros matrix  $[m \times n]$ .

The equation that co-relates the basic number of users  $K$ , the Hamming weight ( $w$ ) and basic code length  $L$  is as follows:

$$K = w + 1 \quad (2)$$

$$L = w(w + 1) \quad (3)$$

An example of the ZCC for  $w = 3$  is shown as follow:

$A \ B$

$$ZCC_{w=3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \downarrow 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \downarrow 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $CD$

Based on the basic matrix of the ZCC code numbers of users increases by utilizing the mapping method. This method is utilized to maintain zero cross correlation between the generated code words.

## 2.2. 1D Multi Diagonal (MD) code:

One-dimensional Multi Diagonal (1D MD) was formulated by Thanaa et al [19]. It is characterized by  $(N, w, \lambda_c)$  in which  $N$  symbolizes (code length),  $w$  represents (code weight) and  $\lambda_c$  represents (in phase cross correlation).

For the code sequence  $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N\}$ ,  $Y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N\}$ . The cross correlation expression can be represented by  $\lambda_c = \sum_i^N x_i y_i$ .

1D MD (Multi Diagonal) possesses zero cross correlation since  $\lambda_c = 0$ . The matrix of 1D MD code comprises of  $K \times N$  functionality depending on value of  $w$  (code weight) and  $K$  (number of users). Weight value is chosen freely and  $N = Kw$ . 1D MD code may be developed as follow:

**Step1:** A sequence of diagonal matrix can be formed based on the number of user ( $K$ ) and value of the weight ( $w$ ). Index of rows in each matrix is represented by the  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, K$ ) whereas  $\text{inj}(j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, w)$ ,  $j$  is the number of diagonal matrix.

**Step2:** The MD sequences can be computed for each diagonal matrix following this equation:

$$S_{i,j_w} = \begin{cases} (i_n + 1 - i), j_w = \text{even} \\ i \text{ for } j_w = \text{odd} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$S_{i,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ K \end{bmatrix}, S_{i,2} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, S_{i,3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ K \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

Each element of the  $S_{i,j}$  matrices consists the position of one in  $T_{i,j}$  matrices with  $K \times K$  dimensions. Where

$$T_{i,1} = [S_{i,1}]_{K \times K}, T_{i,2} = [S_{i,2}]_{K \times K}, \dots, T_{i,w} = [S_{i,w}]_{K \times K} \quad (7)$$

$$T_{i,1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{K \times K}, T_{i,2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{K \times K}, \dots, T_{i,w} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{K \times K} \quad (8)$$

**Step3:** As results, the MD code is represented by the total combination of diagonal matrices as a matrix of power  $K \times N$ .

$$MD = [T_{i,1} : T_{i,2} : \dots : T_{i,w}]_{K \times N} \quad (9)$$

$$MD = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \dots & a_{1,N} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \dots & a_{2,N} \\ a_{3,1} & a_{3,2} & \dots & a_{3,N} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i_n,1} & a_{i_n,2} & \dots & a_{i_n,N} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

For example,  $K = 4$  and  $w = 3$  so  $N$  is equal to 12, the MD code sequences will be:

$$MD = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

Example of 2-D ZCC/MD Code Sequences for  $k_1 = 2$  and  $k_2 = 2$  as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Example of 2-D ZCC/MD Code Sequences for  $k_1 = 2$  and  $k_2 = 2$

$A_{g,h}$	[0 0 0 1 0 1]	[0 1 0 0 1 0]	[1 0 1 0 0 0]
1	0 0 0 1 0 1	0 1 0 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 0 0
0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0
1	0 0 0 1 0 1	0 1 0 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 0 0

Four characteristics may determine the cross correlation of 2D ZCC/MD code, as follow:

$$A^0 = Y^T X \quad (12)$$

$$A^1 = Y^T \bar{X} \quad (13)$$

$$A^2 = \bar{Y}^T X \quad (14)$$

$$A^3 = \bar{Y}^T \bar{X} \quad (15)$$

Where A (d), d∈(0,1,2,3) represents the characteristic matrices [18]. X and Y is the counterpart of  $\bar{X}$  and  $\bar{Y}$  respectively. The following expresses the cross correlation of hybrid 2D ZCC/MD code  $A^{(d)}$  and  $A_{g,h}$ :

$$R^{(d)}(g, h) = \sum_{M=1}^{M-1} \sum_{N=1}^{N-1} a_{ij}^{(d)} a_{(i+g)(j+h)} \quad (16)$$

In which  $a_{ij}^{(d)}$  consists of the  $(i, j)_{th}$  of  $A^{(d)}$  and  $a_{(i+g)(j+h)}$  is the  $(i, j)_{th}$  of  $A_{g,h}$ . The following illustrates the computation of the cross correlation of  $A_{0,0}^0$  and  $A_{g,h}$ :

$$R^{(0)}(g, h) = \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} \sum_{j=1}^{N-1} a_{i,j}^{(0)} a_{i,j}(g, h) = \begin{cases} k_1 k_2 & \text{for } g = 0, h = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

To assess the performances of the proposed 2D ZCC/MD code, the signal to noise ratio (SNR) and the bit error rate (BER) must be calculated using the following equations:

$$SNR = I^2 / \sigma^2 \quad (18)$$

Where I represents the incident current, expressed as:

$$I = \Re \int_0^\infty G(v) dv \quad (19)$$

And noise variance is represented by  $\sigma^2$ , which is the sum of the powers of shot, PIIN (phase induced intensity noise) and thermal noise  $\sigma$ :

$$\sigma^2 = i_{PIIN}^2 + i_{shot}^2 + i_{thermal}^2 \quad (20)$$

From (14), the  $\Re$  represents the PIN photodiode responsivity.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle i_{noise}^2 \rangle &= \langle i_{PIIN}^2 \rangle + \langle i_{shot}^2 \rangle + \langle i_{thermal}^2 \rangle \\ &= BI^2 \tau + 2eBI + \frac{4K_b T_n B}{R_L} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$e$ : electron's charge.

$K_b$ : constant of Boltzmann.

$I$ : stands for the average photocurrent.

$R_L$ : the load resistance.

$T_n$ : the unlimited temperature.

$B$ : the electrical bandwidth.

The 2D ZCC/MD code system represents a property of zero cross correlation, so the impact of Multiple Access Interference has been removed. Add on, there in an equal chance of distributing bit 1 for each user. At the receiver (0,0), the output currents is counted following the cross-correlation of  $A_{0,0}^{(0)}$  and  $A_{g,h}$  as:

$$I = R \int_0^\infty G(v) dv = \frac{RP_{sr} k_1}{M} \quad (22)$$

The formula below shows the formulations of equations for Shot noise, PIIN and Thermal noise:

$$\langle i_{PIIN}^2 \rangle = B \frac{R^2 P_{sr}^2 w_2 k_1}{\Delta v W} \quad (23)$$

$$\langle i_{shot}^2 \rangle = 2eB \frac{RP_{sr}w_2}{W} \quad (24)$$

$$\langle i_{thermal}^2 \rangle = \frac{4K_b T_n B}{R_L} \quad (25)$$

So:

$$\langle i_{noise}^2 \rangle = 2eB \frac{RP_{sr}w_2}{W} + \frac{R^2 P_{sr}^2 w_2 k_1}{\Delta v W} + \frac{4K_b T_n B}{R_L} \quad (26)$$

Where  $P_{sr}$ , the effective source is power at the receiver,  $R$  is the responsivity,  $k_1$  and represent the code weight for spectral sequences and  $k_2$  represents spatial sequences. The number of simultaneous clients,  $N$  is the length of spatial code sequences and  $M$  the spectral code sequences. Observation: the likelihood of delivering bit "1" for every user at a different time is being  $1/2$ , thus:

$$\langle i_{noise}^2 \rangle = \frac{eBRP_{sr}w_2}{W} + \frac{R^2 P_{sr}^2 w_2 k_1}{2\Delta v W} + \frac{4K_b T_n B}{R_L} \quad (27)$$

At the receiver, the SNR can be expressed as follow:

$$SNR = \frac{I^2}{\langle i_{noise}^2 \rangle} = \frac{\left[ \frac{RP_{sr}w_2}{W} \right]^2}{\frac{R^2 P_{sr}^2 w_2 k_1}{2\Delta v W} + \frac{eBRP_{sr}w_2}{W} + \frac{4K_b T_n B}{R_L}} \quad (28)$$

From SNR the BER can be derived as shown in (29):

$$BER = \frac{erfc(\sqrt{SNR/8})}{2} \quad (29)$$

Where

$$erfc = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^\infty \exp(-y^2) dy \quad (30)$$

Parameters Description as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Parameters Description	
The broadband light source's spectral width	$\Delta\lambda = 300nm (\Delta\lambda = 3.75THZ)$
PD quantum efficiency	$R = 0.75$
Operating wavelength	$\lambda_0 = 1.55\mu m$
Data transmission rate	$R_b = 622Mbps$
Electrical bandwidth	$B = 320MHz$
Receiver load resistor	$R_L = 1030\Omega$
Receiver noise temperature	$T_n = 300K$
Electron's charge	$e = 1.60217646 \times 10^{-19} coulombs$
Constant of Boltzmann	$K_b = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} W/K/Hz$

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The list of parameters highlighted in the table assesses the impact of 2D ZCC MD on the OCDMA performance. The following figures show the results. Figure 1 represents the variation of BER against the number of users of the codes 2D ZCC/MD ( $M=62$ ,  $N=3$ ) in comparison to 1D MDW ( $N=58$ ), 1D RD ( $N=50$ ), 2D ZCC/MD ( $M=23$ ,  $N=7$ ) where effective power  $P_{sr}$  equal to -10dBm and data rate  $R_b=622$  Mbps. 2D ZCC/MD is shown to exhibit the better performance than other codes. At BER equal to  $10^{-9}$  the 2D ZCC/MD ( $M=23$ ,  $N=7$ ) can support more than 400 user.

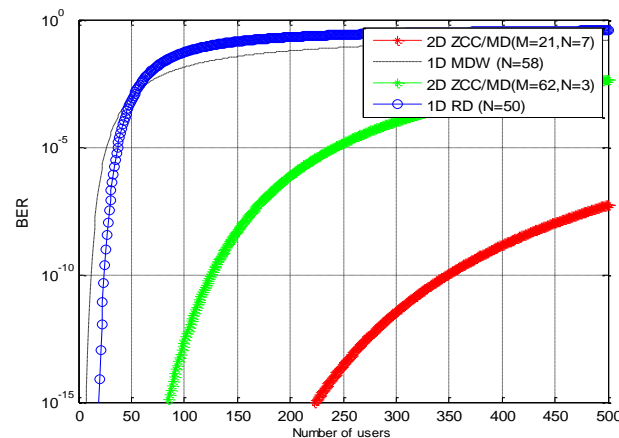


Figure 1. BER versus number of users where  $R_b=622\text{Mbps}$  and  $P_{sr}=-10\text{dBm}$

Figure 2 shows the relation between the BER and the effective power in dBm when the quantity of user is equal to 100 and data rate equal to 622Mbps. The figure apparent that 2D ZCC/MD ( $M=63$ ,  $N=3$ ) is the best at high power and it has a minimum BER  $-24$  comparing to the other codes. 2D ZCC/MD indicates that the superior performance is coming from the ability of the code to fully hinder the impact of the MAI and mitigate PIIN.

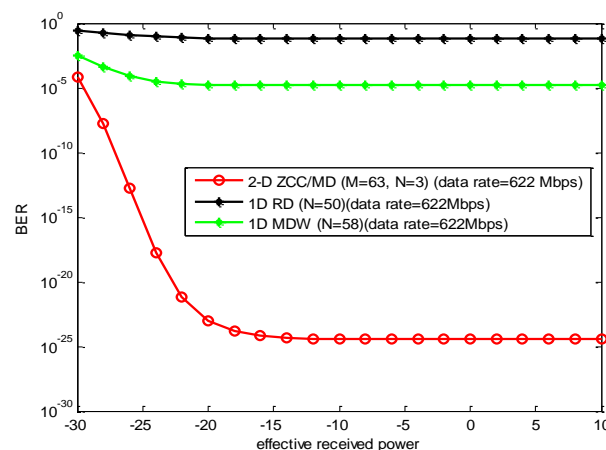


Figure 2. BER versus effective power  $P_{sr}$  when  $k=100$  user and data rate is  $R_b=622\text{Mbps}$

#### 4. CONCLUSION

A suggested code called 2D ZCC/MD is evaluated and studied in terms of number of users and effective power. The code is constructed by combining 1D MD for spatial spreading and 1D ZCC for spectral encoding. The current study explores the comparison between one dimensional codes and two dimensional codes using 2D ZCC/MD ( $M=63$ ,  $N=3$ ) in comparison to 1D MDW ( $N=50$ ) and 1D RD ( $N=58$ ). According to the numerical results, the performance of 2D ZCC/MD is more favorable in terms of number of users where it is able to accommodate a significant number of active users. Moreover, a lower effective power is also can be

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to acknowledge the support from Fundamental Research Grant Scheme (FRGS) under a grand number FRGS /2/2014/ICT06/UNIMAP/03/1, From the Ministry of Education Malaysia.

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